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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Danger at the Close of the First Century of Our Constitutional Existence.

A Tendency to Depart From the Simplicity of our Forefathers for Aristocratic Forms.

The Nation's Wonderful Growth Contrasted With the Advance of Trusts and Monopolies.

The Great Bulk of Our National Legislation in the Interest of Classes and Localities.

Millions of Dollars Wrongfully Withdrawn From the Channels of Trade, Locked Up in the Treasury.

A Concise Review of Our Country's Affairs at Home and Abroad With Many Timely Recommendations.

A NEEDED WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Following is the text of President Cleveland's message as read before both houses of congress to-day:

To the Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limits they set, that we can furnish proof to the world of the capacity of the American people for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

DANGERS TO FEAR. Our survival for one hundred years, is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance of all of its promised blessings. A government founded upon the freedom of the people, the time rather than the past, we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a very plain and clear path which leads to happiness and prosperity, or a very crooked and perilous one, the citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government and was enforced by the free thought and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free.

OFFERED NO TEMPTATION and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the enlightenment and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them. A century has passed. Our cities are abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the father of the republic; our business men are ardently striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital curtail the imagination of the free citizen. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity; while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shadow. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our city has mingled with it.

POVERTY AND WRETCHEDNESS and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the improvement of the rural sections. The farmer's son is not satisfied with his father's temperate and laborious life; he has the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

WE view the achievement of aggregate wealth and the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies. While the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, corporations which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the masters.

Still contemplating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical ad-

ministration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions, which unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This extravagant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation are added to the danger which the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the treasury, which are not to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of the tariff clause, but not to the extent that the mass of our citizens are

INCREDIBLY BURDENED beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few. The government under a pretext of an exercise of the tax power enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is intolerable to the people and to the public. It stifles patriot love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive for our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the government instead of being the embodiment of equality is but an instrumentality through which special and individual advantages are conferred. The progress of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the refusal to abide for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate our national advancement and to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrage of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of those beneficiaries when fully realized will surely arouse the people to a more active and more patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremunerating toil, will not fail to see in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to accept such proceeds for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value, while their debt increases, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to furnish the support of their labor for the benefit of others. Our working men franchise from all deductions and no longer are they free from the grasp of the monopolies and combinations which are fast becoming a part of our life. A revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steady employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their families from the burden of perpetual war and an open door to their advancement.

TO THEIR ADVANCEMENT beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of the necessities of life to themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the best purposes of our government dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people are endangered. Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government, but it is not the result of the action of the government. It is the result of the action of the government.

ONLY APPARENTLY REMOVED. Extravagant appropriations of public money with all the pomp and circumstance of a state should not be tolerated either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing a pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. The existing evils and injustices should be honestly remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected and carried into effect which will reduce the cost of the necessities of life, and the advantages of free material progress to the people. The cause for which the battle is waged is compromised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause. He mocks the people who proposes the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government in the least degree is a menace to the government. The government owes the humblest citizen in the land the best of free institutions, a glittering decoration and the pre-tended boon of American citizenship.

A SHAMELESS IMPOSITION. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions.

Such are views that should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, and who realize that the only way to secure equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented peace and comfort of the many are more important than the luxuries of a few, of all who appreciate that our people which recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently urged in the name of the people, and which are so often the result of the action of the government, are in reality the interests of a few, and that the interests of the many are sacrificed to the interests of the few.

It is such a government that the genius of the people requires, such as one only under which our states may have for ages to come, united, prosperous and free.

State of the Union. GREAT BRITAIN. ON PURSUANCE of the constitutional provision authorizing the president from time to time to give the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and peace with all the nations. State treasury accounts are strengthened and improved by the performance of international offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. These international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION. The question between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of February 10, 1888, together with which a convention concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 10th of February last, providing for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted to me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate I again communicated fully all the information in my possession in relation to the question of the Canadian fisheries affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States. Including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British America. The communications have all been published, and therefore open to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore I merely report as applicable to the present time the statement which will be found in my message to the senate, September 12, last, that since March 1, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax.

Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment of a basic honorable and just to both parties of the difficulty and vexed question which has for so long troubled the commercial relations between the two countries," I have concluded to recommend to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate action of the congress to the consideration of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT. Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to the incident will in due course be laid before you and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also his subsequent public declaration of his action superadding impugment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The cause thus committed was most distressing to me, and I deeply regretted to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government, and which he was fully aware that he had thus fulfilled the just demand of international comity by offering full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered the prolongation of the discussion of the case unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The interchange of communication has continued throughout with her majesty's representative in this city.

MY ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH by international co-operation, measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Bering's sea have not been lessened, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory convention to the congress for the approval of the senate.

BOUNDARY OF ALASKA. The coast boundary between our Alaskan possession and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarcation of the boundary line as it is reflected in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, makes it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for reconnaissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress, with as little

delay as possible. Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiations for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

COMMERCE OF THE LAKES. It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages of life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The action of June 19, 1878, which offers the Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not become effective through concurred action by Canada.

FRANCE. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from the claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France has called for the correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of the conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

GERMANY. Twice within the last year has the Imperial household of Germany been visited by a death which has hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the lowly character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroic and suffering under which his son, the late Emperor Frederick, sighed.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

SAO PAULO. On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Sao Paulo, and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA. In a message accompanying my approval on the 1st day of October last of a bill for the extension of Chinese laborers I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as a compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriations have been duly made. The fund awaits receipt by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects into our country, the expressed wish of both governments as respects feeling has been permanently removed.

TREATY WITH JAPAN. On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provisions in the draft of the jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This condition was, however, accompanied with assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision.

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations it is hoped that improvement may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system, and that foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce.

I earnestly recommended that relief be provided for the Japanese evidently placed to Japanese subjects in the island of Okinawa by the target practice of one of our vessels.

INTERCOURSE WITH CORIA. A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular corps in Corea.

PERFIA. Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprises and achievements of our citizens. An ardent hope is entertained that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

THE HAITIAN TROUBLE. I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salomon has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Salomon that no government constituted by the will of the Haitian people has been recognized as administering with responsibility the affairs of the country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Hayti to maintain the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice has been given and which does not appear to have been officially maintained. A seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported and corresponding measures to prevent and redress any mistreatment of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

IN ORIENTAL WATERS. A proclamation was duly made on the ninth day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii under which relations of such special and beneficial intercourse have been created in the vast field of oriental commerce as is now unfolded from our Pacific borders.

No feature presents stronger recommendation for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of our Pacific States creates a natural inter-dependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster and

Continued on Fourth Page.